

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

735 June 29, 1906

free from plague. The case has caused the authorities to decide to continue ten days as the period of observation for this disease. The authorities have courteously afforded me an opportunity to see the smears, etc., from the case.

During the week the holds of one vessel have been fumigated under my observation and the forecastle of another vessel under my supervision, both vessels being from plague ports without bills of health and both bound for American ports.

Number of emigrants per steamship Kanagawa Maru recommended,

May 17, 1906, for rejection: For Seattle, 35.

Per steamship Coptic, May 22, 1906: For Honolulu, 36; for San Francisco, 2.

Per steamship America Maru, June 5, 1906: For Honolulu, 24; for San Francisco, 1.

Per steamship Riojun Maru, June 5, 1906: For Seattle, 18.

Report from Kobe—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kilpatrick reports, June 1, as follows: Steamship *Hongkong Maru*, Japanese for Honolulu, 75; for San Francisco, 6; steamship *Shawmut*, Japanese for Tacoma, 6; steamship *Korea*, Japanese for Honolulu, 334; for San Francisco, 7; steamship *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese for Seattle, 4; steamship *Siberia*, Japanese for Honolulu, 226; steamship *Riojun Maru*, Japanese for Seattle, 10.

## MEXICO.

Report from Progreso-Inspection and funigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, June 17, as follows: Period from June 3 to June 17, 1906. No quarantinable disease reported in this port. In Merida there were several new cases of yellow fever and a number of suspected cases under observation.

Seven steamers and 1 sailing vessel were dispatched, carrying 321 in crew, and from this port 143 passengers. Of these vessels 2 were

fumigated by me and 1 by the medical inspector on board.

## PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Treatment of steamship Whitehall—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, June 10 and 15, as follows: With regard to the steamship Whitehall, which arrived at Gulf Quarantine, Miss., on May 30, with 3 cases of yellow fever on board, I have to say that while at Colon the Whitehall lay at a dock in the canal about 2 miles from the town, far removed from any settlement. The vessel was 9 days at this dock discharging cargo and during her stay in port had no sickness among the crew, who, however, had unrestricted shore liberty. After discharging the cargo the vessel dropped out into the harbor of Colon and was fumigated at an anchorage well removed from the shore. This was done under my supervision, 2 pounds of sulphur to the 1,000 cubic feet being used. Every compartment of the ship, with the exception of the engine-room, was